







Stupid things



?



Impaired Driving Facts

🚓 University of Tennessee found 40% of crash-injured drivers had drugs other than alcohol in them.



🚓 The Maryland Shock Trauma Center found nearly one-third of crash-injured drivers had recently used Marijuana.

Impaired Driving Facts

Nationally it is estimated 20% of all fatalities involve drug impaired driving.



Allen County study showed 54% of DUI arrests had drugs other than alcohol in their system.

2009 NHTSA National Roadside Survey

2.2% of the drivers impaired by alcohol



16.3% nighttime weekend drivers impaired by drugs
8.6% Marijuana
3.9% Cocaine
3.9% OTC and Prescription

How do we
Combat Drugged
Driving?



NHTSA Drugged Driving Programs

Standardized Field Sobriety Tests
(S.F.S.T.)

Advanced Roadside Impaired
Driving Enforcement
(A.R.I.D.E.)


Drug Recognition Expert
(D.R.E.)



Standardized Field Sobriety Tests

Basic Foundation for ARIDE and DRE

- Utilizes the standardized three field sobriety tests
 - One Leg Stand
 - Walk and Turn
 - Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus



Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement

Bridging the Gap Between DRE & SFST

- Gives officers / prosecutors additional information regarding drug impaired driving
- Teaches officers / prosecutors the signs and symptoms of the seven drug categories

Provides officers with a S.F.S.T. refresher

Drug Recognition Expert

- Highly trained officers / prosecutors able to detect drug impaired subjects
- Utilizes S.F.S.T 's to test impaired subjects
- Utilizes a Standardized and Systematic twelve step method to make determination.
- Started in 1970's by LAPD
- 48 U.S. states and several countries now have DRE Programs.



D.R.E. Twelve Step Process

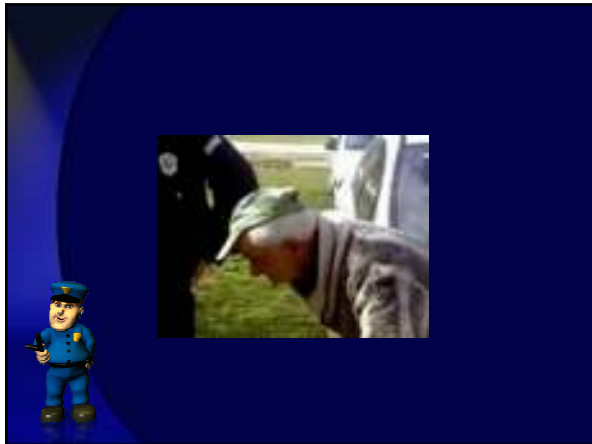
**STANDARDIZED
&
SYSTEMATIC**



STEP ONE

Breath Alcohol Test






Does the BrAC Result match the Impairment?

0.08 or above
Don't Call D.R.E.

0.08 or below with minimal impairment
Don't Call D.R.E.

0.07 or below with high impairment
Call D.R.E



STEP TWO

Interview of the Arresting Officer

- 🚔 Subject's Behavior
- 🚔 Appearance
- 🚔 Driving

Statements made regarding drug use and if the arresting officer(s) found any other relevant evidence consistent with drug use.



STEP THREE

Preliminary Examination and First Pulse



The DRE conducts a preliminary examination, to ascertain whether the subject may be suffering from an injury or other condition unrelated to drugs.

Questions

health issues and recent ingestion of food, alcohol and drugs, including prescribed medications.



Preliminary Examination

Documents subject's attitude, coordination, speech, breath and face.

Determines if the subject's pupils are of equal size and if the subject's eyes can follow a moving stimulus and track equally.



Onset of Nystagmus, estimation of Pupils

Checks pulse for the first of three times.

STEP FOUR

Eye Examination



Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus

Vertical Gaze Nystagmus

Lack of Convergence


*D.I.D. Drugs / D.I.D.-C. Drugs
/ VGN in high doses*



STEP FIVE

Divided Attention Psychophysical Tests

The DRE administers four psychophysical tests:



- Romberg Balance
- Walk and Turn
- One Leg Stand
- Finger to Nose test



STEP SIX

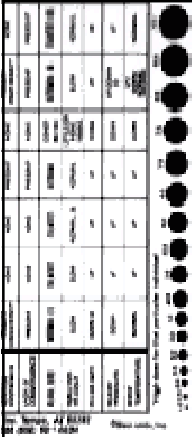
Vital Signs and Second Pulse

To document that the drug is psycho active the DRE takes vital signs



- 🚚 Blood pressure
- 🚚 Body Temperature
- 🚚 SECOND pulse.

Some drug categories may elevate the vital signs. Others may lower them.



STEP SEVEN

Dark Room Examinations

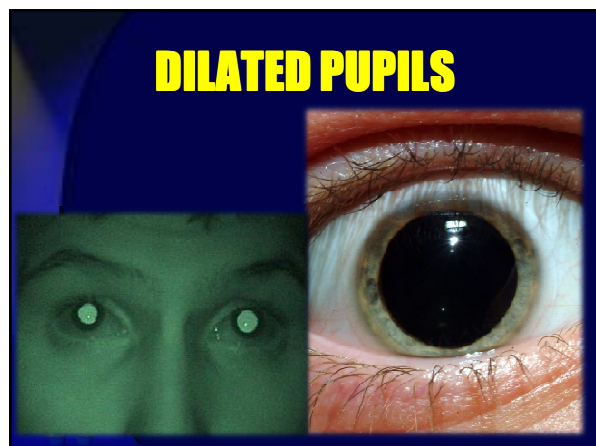
The DRE estimates the subject's pupil sizes under three different lighting conditions with a measuring device called a pupillometer

The Eyes Are The Window to the Soul

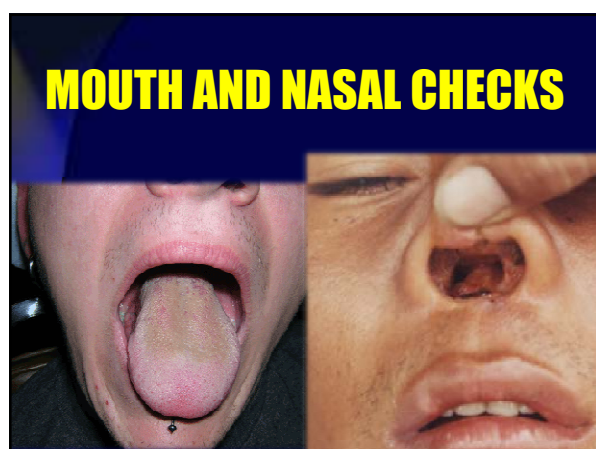
Dilated pupil

Constricted pupil









STEP EIGHT

Examination for Muscle Tone

The DRE examines the subject's skeletal muscle tone. Certain categories of drugs may cause the muscles to become rigid. Other categories may cause the muscles to become very loose and flaccid.



STEP NINE

Check for Injection Sites and Third Pulse

Examination for injection sites

THIRD pulse



STEP TEN

Subject's Statements and Other Observations



blah blah blah blah blah blah blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah
ah blah blah blah blah blah blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah
ah blah blah blah blah blah blah
ahh hahh hahh hahh hahh hahh hahh
ah blah blah blah blah blah blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah
blah blah blah blah blah blah blah
ahh hahh hahh hahh hahh hahh hahh



STEP ELEVEN

Analysis and Opinions of the Evaluator

Based on the totality of the evaluation, the DRE forms an opinion as to whether or not the subject is impaired.



The DRE bases these conclusions on his training and experience and the DRE Drug Symptomatology Matrix. While DREs use the drug matrix, they also rely heavily on their general training and experience.

STEP TWELVE

Toxicological Examination




Blood

Urine

Other









**D.R.E.'s
working definition of
"DRUG"**

*Any substance which, when
taken into the human body, can
impair the ability of the person
to operate a vehicle safely*




There are 7 drug categories

- CNS Depressants
- CNS Stimulants
- Hallucinogens
- Dissociative Anesthetics
- Narcotic Analgesics
 - Inhalants
 - Cannabis






CNS Depressants







CNS Depressants




Central Nervous System Depressants



-  **Alcohol**
-  **Ambien / Ativan**
-  **Valium / Xanax**
-  **GHB - Gama Hydroxy Butyrate**

General Indicators of CNS Depressants

- ⊗ **Drunken Behavior and Appearance**
 - ⊗ **Uncoordinated** ⊗ **Drowsy**
 - ⊗ **Sluggish** ⊗ **Disoriented**
 - ⊗ **Thick, Slurred Speech**
 - ⊗ **Pupils Generally Normal**
 - **HGN Present**
 - **VGN Present**
 - **LOC Present**



Central Nervous System Stimulants



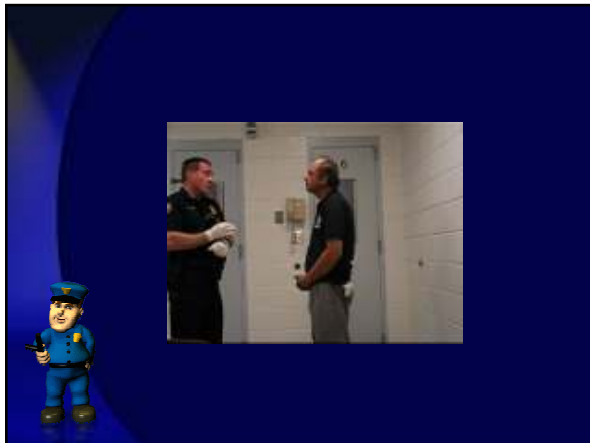
 Cocaine



 Amphetamines


 Others





DRE eval on Meth






General Indicators of CNS Stimulants

- ⚡ Restlessness, Excitation, Talkative
- ⚡ Euphoria ⚡ Exaggerated Reflexes
- ⚡ Anxiety ⚡ Grinding Teeth
- ⚡ Redness to Nasal Area ⚡ Runny Nose
- ⚡ Body Tremors ⚡ Pupils Dilated


- HGN Not Present
- VGN Not Present
- LOC Not Present


Hallucinogens



🚗 Synthetic


- 🚗 LSD
- 🚗 MDMA
- 🚗 MDA





🚗 Naturally occurring

- 🚗 Peyote
- 🚗 Bufotanine
- 🚗 Psilociben



Hallucinogens




Synesthesia

A Transposition of
Senses



“Seeing Sounds”
“Hearing Colors”

Noticeably dilate pupils



General Indicators of Hallucinogens

- ☉ Hallucinations ☉ Dazed Appearance
- ☉ Disoriented, Uncoordinated
- ☉ Body Tremors ☉ Perspiring
- ☉ Paranoia ☉ Difficulty in Speech
- ☉ Nausea ☉ Piloerection (goose bumps)
- ☉ Pupils Visibly Dilated
- HGN Not Present
- VGN Not Present
- LOC Not Present



Dissociative Anesthetics



PCP



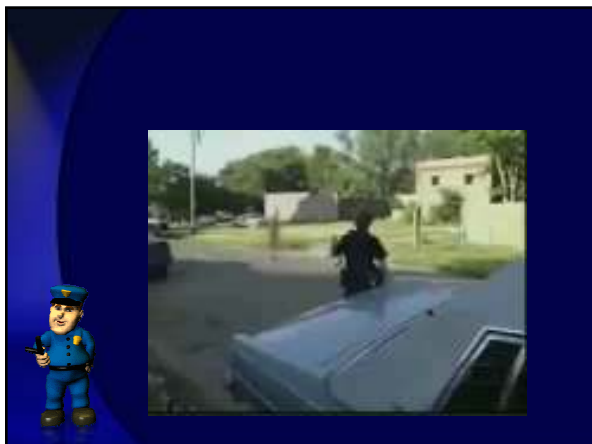
Special "K"




DXM









General Indicators of Dissociative Anesthetics

- Warm to the Touch
- Perspiring
- Blank Stare
- Drooling
- Repetitive Speech
- Muscle Rigidity
- Incomplete Verbal Responses
- Confused
- Pupils Normal
- Possibly Violent and Combative**
- HGN Present
- VGN Present
- LOC Present

Narcotic Analgesics

Synthetic

- Demoral
- Fentanyl
- Methadone

Naturally occurring


- Morphine
- Heroin
- Codeine
- Vicodin
- Thebaine
- Oxycontin









General Indicators of Narcotic Analgesics

- ☞ "On the Nod" ☞ Droopy Eyelids
- ☞ Depressed Reflexes ☞ Dry Mouth
- ☞ Facial Itching ☞ Low, Raspy Speech
- ☞ Possible Puncture Marks, "Tracks"
- ☞ Constricted Pupils

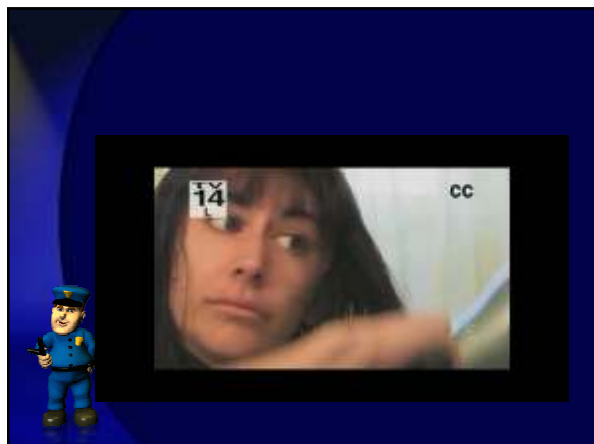
- HGN Not Present
- VGN Not Present
- LOC Not Present




Inhalants

Aerosols
Volatile Solvents
Anesthetic Gases







General Indicators of Inhalants

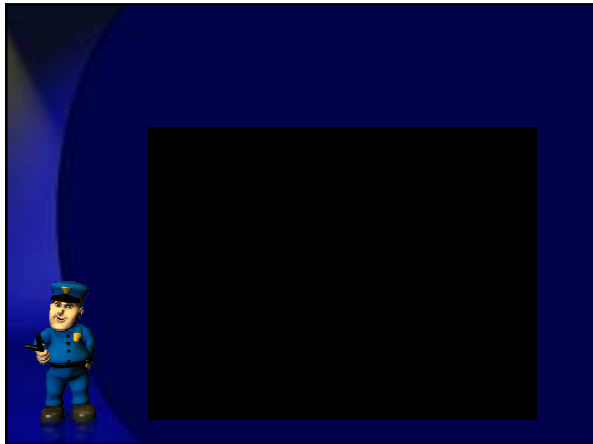
- ⚠ Disorientation ⚠ Slurred Speech
- ⚠ Confusion ⚠ Possible Nausea
- ⚠ Pupils Normal
- ⚠ Residue of Substance on Face, Hands, Clothing


- HGN Present
- VGN Present
- LOC Present

Cannabis



- 🇧🇩 Marijuana
- 🇧🇩 Hashish
- 🇧🇩 Hash Oil
- 🇧🇩 Marinol





General Indicators of Cannabis

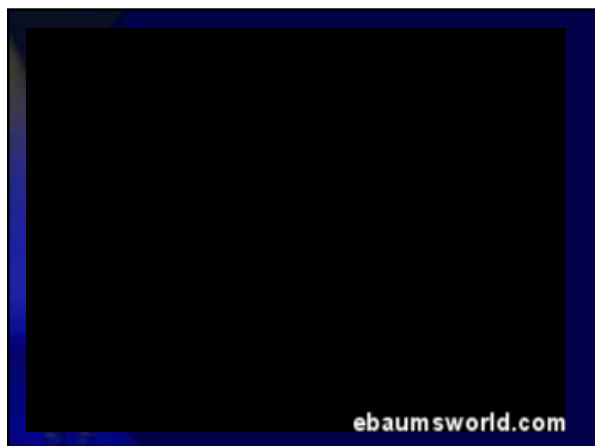
- 👉 Body Tremors
- 👉 Odor of Marijuana
- 👉 Disoriented
- 👉 Relaxed Inhibitions
- 👉 Difficulty in Dividing Attention
- 👉 Dilated Pupils
- 👉 Very bloodshot eyes, with pronounced veins in the eyeballs


- HGN Not Present
- VGN Not Present
- LOC Present











Contact Information

Drug Recognition Experts

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